1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Anborvitae Leaf Miner
(specific name) Argyresthia thuiella

HOST: Arborvitae

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Scattered ornamental trees

Location -
Bennington and Rutland Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
LIght - based on field inspections

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Light over last 10 years

Future - Expected to remain light

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
Home owners have treated with Malathion-good results

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Ash Dieback
(specific name)

HOST:
White ash

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Statewide

Location - Addison, Rutland Bennington, Windham and Windsor Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Tree mortality evident, heavy along hedge rows and roads. Scattered light but very evident in areas that have suffered prolonged insect defoliation.

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned. Mortality found in all diameter size classes

TREND:

Past to present - A few reports from Addison County 1977, at present many reports of problem areas

Future -
Expect the situation to expand

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None other than salvage of infected and dead trees

COMMENTS:

Four areas with moderate mortality being investigated

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Balsam fir Canker
(specific name) Identity unknown

HOST: Balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - [redacted] Scattered ornamentals

Location - Danville & Albany - Morristown N. Region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Killing tops of 50 foot ornamental Balsam fir

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

TREND:

Past to present - First seen in 1979

Future - ---

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS: Trees exhibited sunken cankers at base of dead tops believed to be caused by a fungal pathogen such as Cryptosporium

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Balsam fir needle rust
(specific name) Uredinopsis mirabilis

HOST: Balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - 140 Acres N. Region 40 acres S. Region

Location - Ludlow, 40 Ac
N. Region 140 Ac.

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
6% of trees in infected plantations are merchantable

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

TREND:

Past to present - Present at light infection level over last 5 years

Future -

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

Balsam fir needle rust, caused principally by Uredinopsis mirabilis, resulted in an unusual amount of defoliation in many balsam fir plantations throughout northern Vermont this year. At least 1440 acres were reported to be infected. ~~An average of 8.5% of the trees in each plantation was infected and growers~~ Vermont Christmas tree growers responding to a questionnaire survey conducted by the University of Vermont indicated that 108 out of 1280 acres had a ~~definite~~ problem due to balsam fir needle rust. An average of 8.5% of the trees in the affected plantations were thought to be infected and an average of 6% ~~of the trees~~ were deemed not marketable this year. This compares to 5% of trees infected and 1% not marketable for those responding from the northern New England and Maine region as a whole. One grower from Lemington, VT was unable to market 20% of the affected 18000 trees this fall due to this disease.

For balsam fir needle rust to be as much of a problem as it was this year, weather conditions during needle elongation in the spring must be just right for high numbers of needle infections to occur. The

chances of this happening again next spring are not great but if weather conditions are favorable for infection a severe problem could develop in balsam fir plantations next year. The alternate host for this rust is ferns, the specific alternate host for C. imitabilis being sensitive fern. Sensitive fern is a common ground cover plant in many fir plantations and harbors the overwintering stage of the fungus. Sensitive ferns in affected plantations presently contain large numbers of inoculum available to infect balsam fir in the spring. Removing or killing the ferns, preferably before August 1, is probably the best method of controlling the disease.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Balsam Shootboring Sawfly
(specific name) Pleuroneura brunneicornis

HOST: Balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - 70 acres N. Region

Location - Montpelier, Hyde Park, Morgan & Walden

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Wide spread light damage

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
Majority of damage appeared to have just a promising effect on the trees by killing the terminal portions of the new growth

TREND:

Past to present - Seen for first time in 1979

Future -
Expected to increase

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

Heaviest damage seen in [redacted] late flushing trees - shoot-boring damage destroyed entire shoot.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Balsam Twig Aphid
(specific name) Mindarus abietinus

HOST: Balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Statewide

Location - North & South Regions

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Populations collapse

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Populations have been at moderate level last 5 years
Areas that sustained heavy twig aphid damage in 1978 had very light damage in 1979
Future -

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:
1979 egg counts ~~represented~~ represented a 30 fold decrease in egg population when compared with egg counts taken in some areas 1978. Low egg counts were reflected in extremely low numbers of aphids observed in most Balsam fir plantations during late May

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Balsam Woolly Aphid
(specific name) Adelges piceae

HOST: Balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - general light 18,000 Acres

Location - Northern Orleans County, Rutland County

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
light + stable with exception of new infestations in N. Region

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Has been light over last 5 years

Future - [redacted] based on new centers of infestation populations will increase

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Beech Bark Disease
(specific name) Cryptococcus fagi - Nectria coccinea var. faginata

HOST:
American Beech

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - 2 million acres

Location -
State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Heavy based on aerial survey and ground checks

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

?

TREND:

Past to present - Scale population and infections have been heavy over last 10 years

Future -
Will continue at present rate

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None other than salvage

COMMENTS:

Indications are seen that scale and infections are lighter in North-Central areas of State, Heavy in Champlain Valley

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Birch Leaf Miner
(specific name) Fenusa pusilla

HOST: White birch, Gray birch

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - All stands containing preferred hosts

Location - Throughout southern region + N Region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Complete defoliation but trees continue to refoliate

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Has been heavy over last 10 years

Future - Expected to continue at same population density

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None other than ornamentals with Sevin and Cygon - effective control

COMMENTS:
Continues to lead list of homeowner requests

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Cooley Spruce Gall Aphid
(specific name) Chermes (Adelges) cooleyi

HOST:
Blue spruce

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -
Individual ornamentals

Location - State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Considered moderate on inspected ornamentals

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Moderate over last 5 years

Future - Expected to continue at moderate population

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
Sevin used by homeowners for control on ornamentals

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Cytospora Canker
(specific name) *Cytospora kunzei*

HOST: Blue spruce

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location -

State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -

Infections light on ornamental trees

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Reports have been constant over last 10 years.

Future - Expected to continue at present rate

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

Removal of infected branches

COMMENTS:

Disease causing very little mortality. Homeowners concerned with branch dieback.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Dutch Elm Disease
(specific name) Cerotocystis ulmi

HOST: American elm

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - All areas

Location -
State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Damage especially heavy in the Champlain Valley

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Spread has continued over last 10 years in spite of control programs

Future -
Will continue at present rate of spread

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

Towns of Woodstock - Sanitation and injection

COMMENTS:

Towns and Cities have reduced control projects to removal of infected trees and some sanitation

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Eastern Larch Beetle
(specific name) Dendrotonus simplex

HOST: Tamarack, European Larch

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - 2,000 acres

Location -
Rutland and Bennington Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Heavy infestation in trees in areas of "Larch Decline"

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None attributed directly to D. simplex

TREND:

Past to present - First detected 1976. Insect population now heavy in "Larch Decline" areas

Future -
Will continue to increase as "Larch Decline" spreads

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None to date

COMMENTS:
D. simplex now found in weakened trees in leading edge of Decline areas.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Eastern Tent Caterpillar
(specific name) Malacosoma americanum

HOST: Cherry, Fruit trees, Maple

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Complete defoliation along roadsides and on wild apples

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
Noticeable mortality in choke cherry

TREND:

Past to present - Population has remained heavy last 10 years.

Future - Parasites and predator populations on increase with noticeable increase in disease in 1979. Decrease in population expected in 1980. Egg masses collected to date show decrease in size.

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None other than that done by homeowners-pruning out webs and application of Sevin and B.T. to individual trees

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Elm Leaf Beetle
(specific name) Pyrrhalta luteola

HOST: American elm

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - State=wide

Location - General throughout southern region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Individual trees 60% defoliated

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Population has remained high over last 10 years

Future - Will remain high

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:
Continue to receive complaints where insect has entered homes

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Fall Cankerworm
(specific name) Alsophila pomtaria

HOST: Sugar maple, White ash, Basswood, Cherry, Oaks

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - 20,000 acres

Location - Western portion of Rutland County, Defoliated roadside shrubs in Wilmoski

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Very light. Fall sticky trapping yielded an average of 2 adult females

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None

TREND:

Past to present - Populations have remained low last 10 years

Future - Sticky trapping will be continued fall 1979 followed by egg mass survey

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None in past and none anticipated 1980

COMMENTS:
Landowners in Ira and Tinmouth have asked for surveys

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Fall Webworm
(specific name) Hyphantria cunea

HOST: Cherry, apple, elm

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Roadside

Location - State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) - Light to medium population based on 1979 Roadside survey

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) - None attributed to insect

TREND:

Past to present - Areas with heavy population 1978 show a decrease in 1979 populations. General decrease noted State-wide

Future - Expect population to remain at 1979 level. Few parasites or predators detected

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) - None other than removal of nests and burning by homeowners

COMMENTS: Complaints received from public relate to aesthetic considerations.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Fomes Root Rot
(specific name) Fomitopsis annosa

HOST:
Softwood sp.

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -
Southern Region

Location - Bennington, Rutland, Windham and Windsor Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
No new infection centers identified

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Infection centers identified over last 5 years
No new centers located 1980

Future -
Expect new centers as survey continues

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None this year

COMMENTS:
Established centers in Red pine and White pine plantations continue to enlarge at slow rate

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Forest Tent Caterpillar
(specific name) Malacosoma disstria

HOST:
Northern Hardwoods

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -
Map attached

Location -
Franklin, Chittenden, Addison, Rutland, Windsor, Orange and Washington Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -

Breakdown of areas and severity attached

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Start of heavy defoliation seen in 1977, carried over into 1978 with a total of ~~74,193~~ 84,793 acres. 1979 defoliation 32,671 (?) c/w/Ron

Future -

Sequential egg mass surveys to date indicate a continuing noticeable defoliation for 1980.

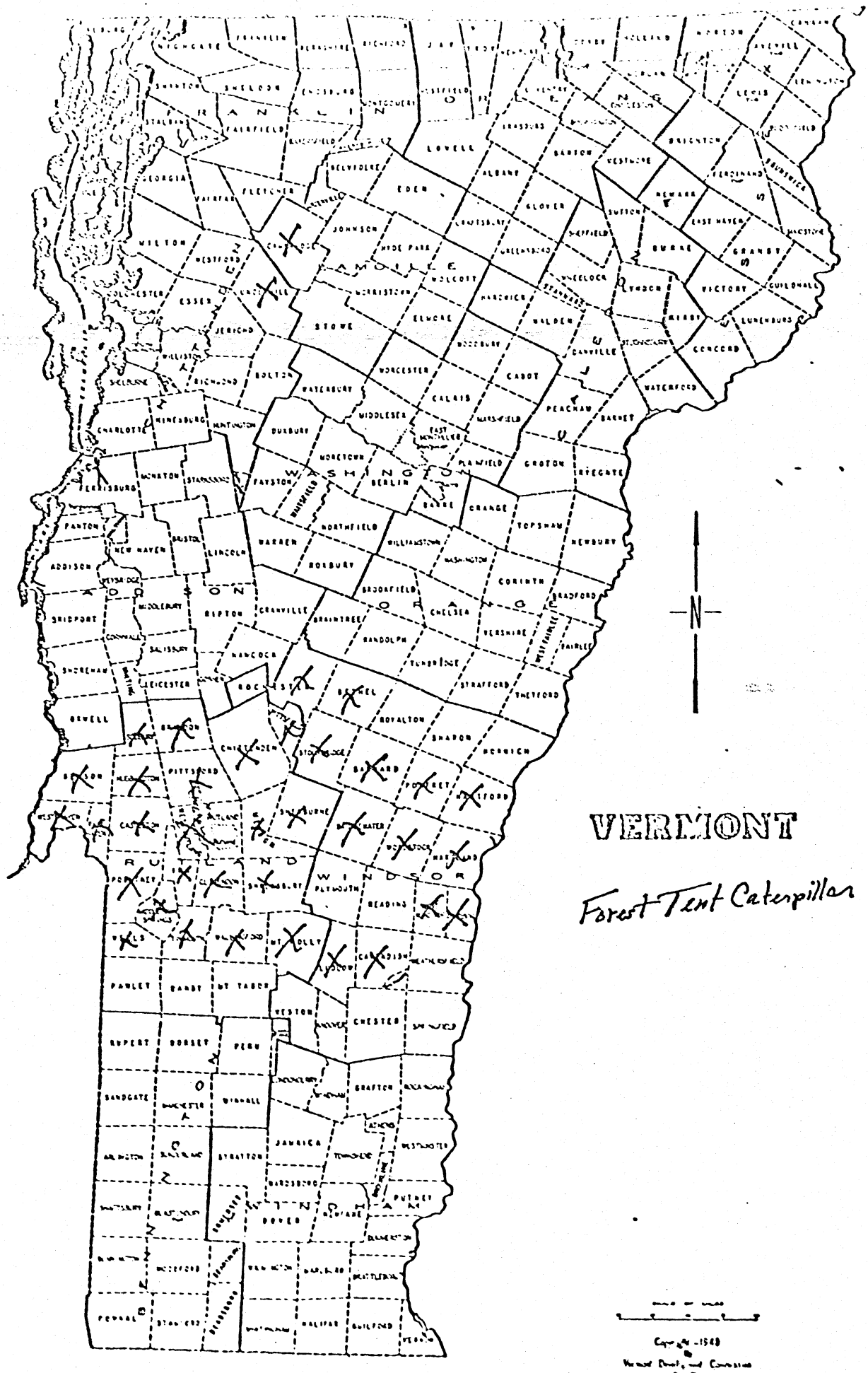
CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
60 acres of sugarbush sprayed with Sevin in Windsor County

COMMENTS:
Definite buildup of disease, parasites and predators noted in all areas of defoliation

aerial detection & ground check

County	60-100% Heavy	30-60 Medium	0-30% Light	
Addison				
Orange				
Rutland		6,386	11,592	17,977
Windsor	1,359	10,274	3,062	14,694
	10,793			

. Region


VERMONT
Forest Tent Caterpillar 1979
N

small. No suppression projects are planned for 1980.

Forest Tent Caterpillar, Malacosoma disstria, populations spread northward in the region, heavily defoliating 10,793 acres. Most defoliation occurred in Chittenden and Addison counties, plus the Town of Cambridge in Lamoille County. Of the total, only 215 acres occurred in Orange and Addison counties. The 3,875 acres in Duxbury that was heavily defoliated in 1978 decreased to only light defoliation in this the third year of that infestation. The largest area of defoliation this year is a 6,016 acre area in Underhill and Cambridge that encompasses several sugarbushes. Based on egg mass counts, the area is expected to be heavily defoliated next year.

Although this years' acreage of heavy defoliation represents a decrease over the 1978 total of 16,720 acres, populations do appear to be increasing in the northwestern portion of the state. More egg mass surveys are planned for this fall, as many sugarbush owners are concerned about this insect and are interested in control measures next year if warranted by a continuing infestation.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) "Glastonberry wilt"
(specific name) Pseudanthonomur sp.

HOST: Yellow birch

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - General

Location -
State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Considered light, based on general observations.

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Light damage over last 5 years

Future -
No basis for future estimate

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS: Has been evident but never considered a serious problem

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Gouty Pitch Midge
(specific name) Cecidomyia piniinopsis

HOST: Scotch pine

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - Addison, Chittenden and Rutland

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -

Light to heavy in Scotch pine plantations - 50% of trees affected to some extent

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned - needle loss not a factor in down grading trees to date.

TREND:

Past to present - Light infestation seen in Scotch pine plantation over last 5 years

Future - Predicted infestation will continue at light level

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

Moderate needle loss noted in one 10 acre plantation in Rutland County

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Green Fruitworm
(specific name) Lithophane antennata

HOST: Sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - @ Calidonia County - N. Region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
No defoliation seen this year

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Noticable defoliation 1978

Future -

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Greenstriped Mapleworm
(specific name) Anisota rubicunda

HOST: Sugar maple, Beech

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Found to be very light [redacted]

Location - Southern Region ([redacted])

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Very few larvae found while sampling for Saddled prominent

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None

TREND:

Past to present - A few larvae found 1977 - 1978

Future - Expected to increase as Saddled prominent population builds up

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:
A few larvae found in spray operations to control Forest tent and Gypsy Moth

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT VT

PEST: (common name) Gypsy Moth
(specific name) ~~Porthetria~~ dispar
Lymantria

HOST:
Northern hardwoods

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area-- 20,340 acres. See attached map S Region 4770 N. Region

Location - Western half of State - Franklin, Chittenden, Addison and Rutland Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) - Aerial survey and ground checks indicate:	60-100 Heavy	30-60 Medium	0-30 Light
Acres:	6,630	7,150	6,580
	4,295	475	..
	10,925	7,625	6,580

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Populations increased from light 1977 to heavy in 1978, and carried over into 1979

Future - Egg mass surveys to date indicate an increased population for 1980

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
Cooperative suppression project USFS, Vt. Department of Agriculture and Vermont Dept. of Forests,Parks and Recreation on 4,000 acres aerially sprayed. Insecticide used Sevin and Bacillus thuringiensis

COMMENTS:
Gypsy Moth and Forest Tent found in combination, with Gypsy Moth representing 80% of insect population.

FOREST INSECTS

Hardwood Defoliators

Gypsy moth, Porthetria dispar, populations decreased dramatically, with 4,095 acres of heavy (60%+, map 1) defoliation, 475 acres of moderate (30-60%) defoliation, and 3,537 acres of light (< 30%) defoliation. The 4,770 acres of moderate to heavy defoliation compares with 38,000 acres for the same areas last year. Chittenden County exhibited the greatest population decline. ~~25,540 acres in 1978 to~~ acres in 1979. ~~Most of the~~ Acreage heavily defoliated here went from 25,540 acres in 1978 to 359 acres in 1979. Much of this decline is attributed to an extended

period of extremely cold weather in February 1979 which killed most of the eggs above snowline. ~~in northern~~ areas. Official low temperatures in Burlington reached -25° F on seven on 4 separate days in February with a maximum low of -30° F. Low temperatures exceeded -30° F in many outlying areas.

A Cooperative Suppression Project was conducted in Cuttenden County to control gypsy moth in forested communities of Burlington, South Burlington, Essex, and Colchester. This was a joint effort between us and the Vermont Department of Agriculture, supported by funds and cooperation from the U.S. Forest Service and the Towns involved. A total of 2,938 acres were sprayed with carbaryl (Sevin 80S) and 150 acres were sprayed with Bacillus thuringiensis. These materials were applied in late May by small fixed-wing aircraft. The project was successful in dramatically reducing larval populations in areas treated with carbaryl and in keeping defoliation in all areas near the project average of less than 10 percent.

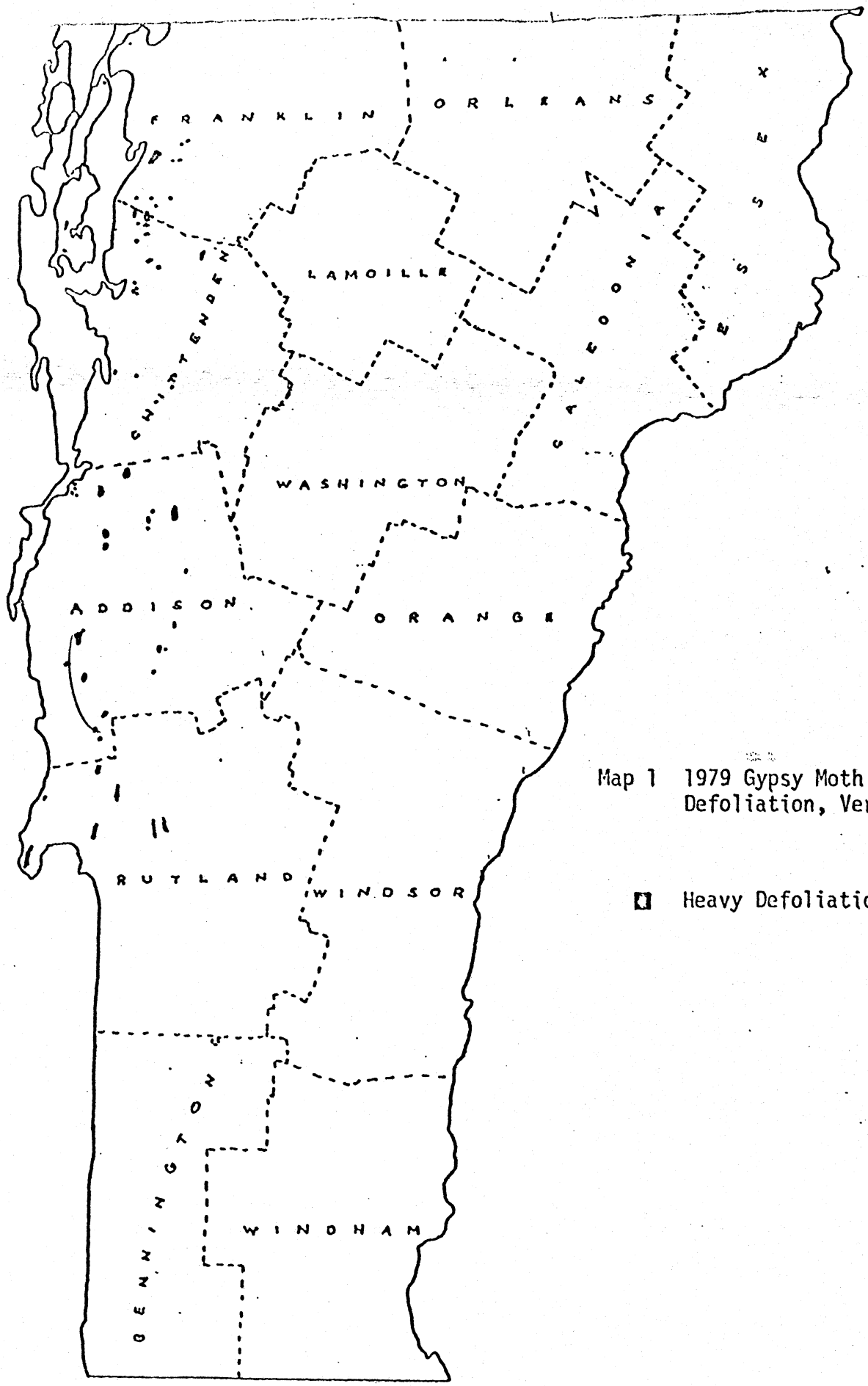
originally an additional 335 acres outside the project were sprayed with carbaryl at the request of property landowners and with the assistance of aerial applicators and the state Department of agriculture.

It is also felt that this organized program reduced the total amount of pesticide that would otherwise have been introduced into the environment by a large number of individuals. Reaction to the spray program from people living within the treated areas was largely favorable

A cooperative pilot control Project with the U.S. Forest Service was conducted to evaluate two different formulations of gypsy moth virus which was recently developed by the Forest Service as a new biological insecticide called "Dipel ik." The Pro-Tec formulation was compared to the standard formulation containing molasses and other additives, and to an untreated check. Three 50-acre blocks

~~formulation.~~ Three 50-acre blocks were used per treatment. The material was applied twice to each block by small fixed-wing aircraft, with about 4 days between applications. Initial applications were delayed by rainy weather and logistical problems until insect development was beyond the optimum size for maximum effectiveness of the virus. Defoliation estimates taken at the time of pupation show somewhat greater defoliation in untreated blocks but no large differences were observed. Postspray egg mass survey results have not yet been analyzed but they do show a reduction in egg masses in all areas regardless of treatment.

Brood populations in northern Vermont appear to be declining. There was much evidence of disease and parasitism this



Map 1 1979 Gypsy Moth Defoliation, Vermont

Heavy Defoliation

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Hard Pine Blister Rust
(specific name) Identity unknown

HOST: Scotch pine

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - One plantation - 5 Ac.

Location - Cornwall

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Scattered trees classed as minor

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
A few scattered trees in plantation

TREND:

Past to present - First incident reported

Future -
—

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
Damaged trees removed + burned

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Hemlock Looper
(specific name) Zambina fiscellaria

HOST: Hemlock

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - N. Region

Location - Orleans County

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
light scattered infestations

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Has remained light over the last 5 years

Future -
Expected to remain stable

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Hickory Gall Aphid
(specific name) Phyllotera caryaeaulis

HOST: Hickory

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - Western portion of Rutland County

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Causing twig and branch dieback general. A few individual trees killed. Considered moderate

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Evidence of buildup seen over last 5 years

Future - Expected to continue at moderate infestation

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Hickory Tussock Moth
(specific name) Halisidota caryae

HOST: Butternut, Hickory, Black walnut

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Individual trees

Location - [redacted] Southern Region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Local and individual trees defoliation light

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None

TREND:

Past to present - Individual and local infestation reported

Future - Will remain at present level light

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:
Occasional complaint received from homeowners

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Hypoxylon Canker
(specific name) Hypoxylon pruinatum

HOST:
Aspen

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Found in all Aspen stands

Location -
State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Heavy in young stands of Aspen

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Present at light levels over last 10 years

Future -
Expected to continue at present rate

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Introduced Pine Sawfly
(specific name) Diprion similis

HOST: Red pine, Scotch pine.

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - Waltham Northern Region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Population very light No defoliation

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Has remained light last 10 years

Future -

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Larch casebearer
(specific name) Coleophora laricella

HOST: Tamarack, European larch, Japanese Larch S. Region
Vershire & Moscow 10A N. Region

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Plantations and native Tamarack areas

Location - Southern ~~District~~ Region - Bennington, Rutland, Windham and Windsor Counties
N. Region Vershire & Moscow

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -

S. Region Present defoliation classes as light (15%) (Ciesla-Bousfield) ground checks N. Region - Moderate to heavy defoliation

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None to date

TREND:

Past to present - Defoliation has been light over last 5 years.

Future -

Larval density indicates light defoliation for 1980 S. Region
Moderate density expected in areas of 1979 infestation in 1980

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None 1979

COMMENTS:

Control measures planned for one 2 acre Japanese Larch (private land) and 2 acres of European larch (State Tree Orchard)

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) "Larch Decline"
(specific name)

HOST: Larch, Tamarack

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

2,000 acres S. Region
1,518 " N Region

Location -

Rutland, Bennington Counties
Northeast Kingdom

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -

Outright mortality

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

[redacted]

TREND:

Past to present - First noticed 10 years ago in small scattered centers. Problem was very evident in all native Tamarack stands

Future -

Expected to continue

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None other than salvage

COMMENTS: In one area in Clarendon, Vermont problem attributed to change in drainage pattern (Road construction)

Fomes pini found to be well established in a 30 acre tract

All areas checked have had light populations of Larch casebearer over the last 2 years.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Larch Sawfly
(specific name) Pristophora erichsonii

HOST: European larch, Japanese Larch, Tamarack

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - Burlington area

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Very few larvae detected, light defoliation in scattered trees

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - light populations last 5 years

Future -

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Locust Leaf Miner
(specific name) Xenochalepus dorsalis

HOST: Black Locust – other hdwd

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - N. Region

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Very light

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - light last 10 years

Future -

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Lopodermium Needle cast
(specific name) *Lopodermium pinastri*

HOST: Red pine, Scotch pine

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Plantation areas throughout State

Location - State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) - Infection found to be light

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) - None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Light scattered infection centers reported over las 10 years

Future - No change

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) - None

COMMENTS:
Degree of infection has not affected christmas tree production

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) "Maple Decline"
(specific name)

HOST: Sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Roadside trees and sugarbush areas

Location -
State wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Variable depending upon damage factors present

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Problem has been recognized for the last 20 years

Future - Drought conditions experienced this summer will probably accelerate the problem in the coming years

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

Problem areas and Sugarbushes are being surveyed

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Maple leaf cutter
(specific name) Paraclemensia acerifoliella

HOST: Sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Southern Region

Location -
Bennington, Rutland, Windham and Windsor Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Light defoliation 30,736 acres. Medium defoliation 811 acres
Map and breakdown attached

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Infestation present and variable over the last 10 years

Future -
Present population density indicates a continuing light infestation

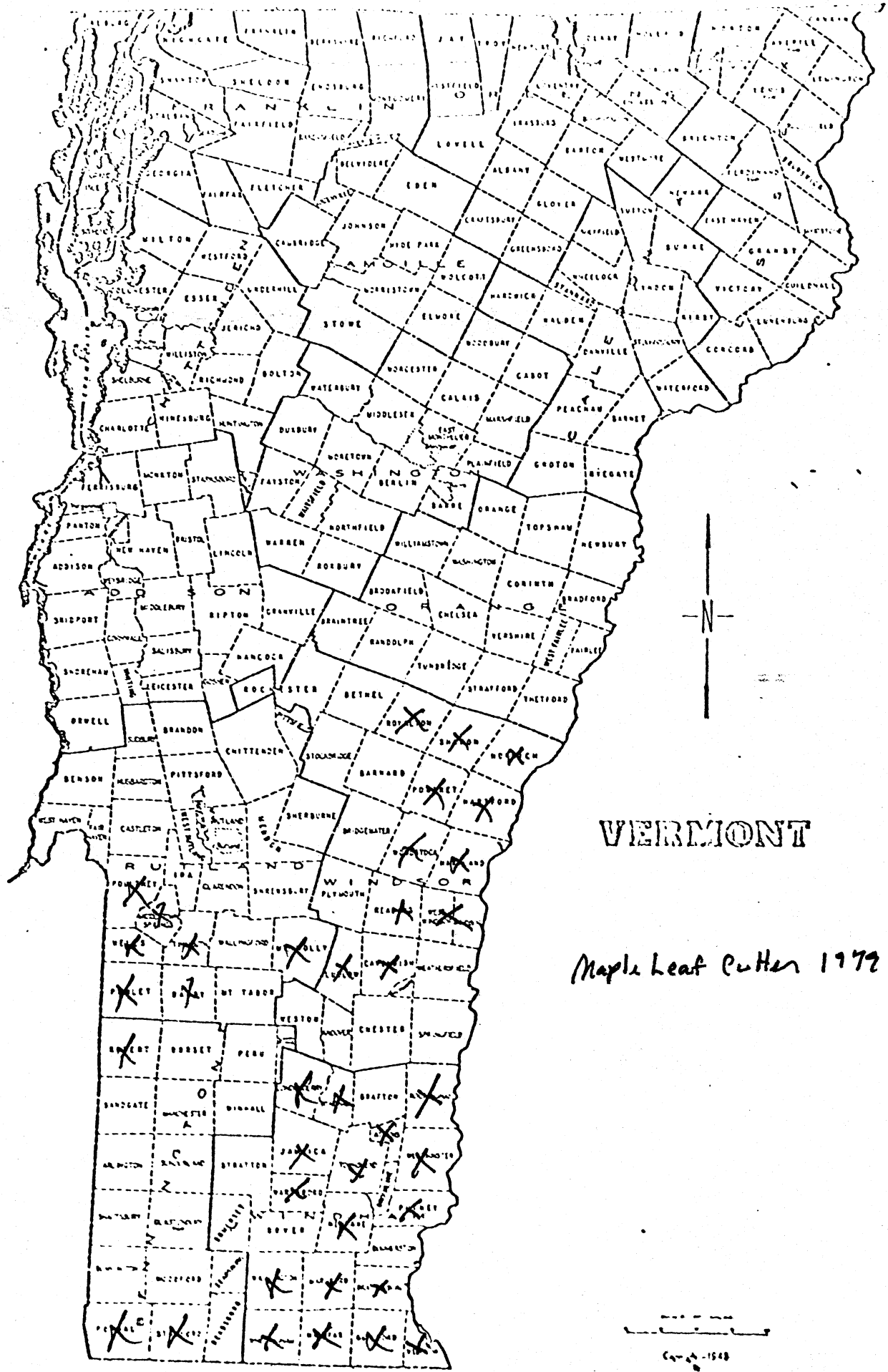
CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
c/w/Ron for work in Orange County

COMMENTS:

Dieback now evident in areas of long standing heavy populations

Maple Leaf Cutter, Paraclemensia acerifoliella, population centered to decline in northern Vermont. 4,736 acres of sugar maple were defoliated with moderate to heavy defoliation compared to 8000 acres in 1975 Addison County, with 1982 acres of heavy damage, was the only section of the region with an increase in defoliation due to this insect.

A small grand list [illegible] was conducted in Chelsea in cooperation with the University of Vermont Department of Entomology to test the effectiveness of Dimilin, Decimilin etc. a new formulation of Dimilin against maple leaf cutter was evaluated. The data has not yet been analyzed but all the materials appeared to give excellent control.


VERMONT
N
Maple Leaf Cutter 1972

aerial & ground

County	60-100 FeHg	30-60	0-30	T
Bennington			2,813	2813
Rutland			10,062	10,062
Windham			13104	13,104
Windsor		811	4757	5,568

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Maple Trumpet Skeletonizer
(specific name) Epinota acceriella

HOST: Sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - General state-wide

Location - State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Found in all northern hardwood stands and sugarbushes.

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Gradual population buildup over last 5 years S. Region
Decline in population seen in N. Region

Future - 1979 populations considered high, expect same for 1980 S. Region
Lower in N. Region

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None directed toward skeletonizer control, but good control seen in areas sprayed for Forest tent and Gypsy Moth

COMMENTS:
Sugarbush operators are aware and concerned over population buildup

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Mountain Ash Sawfly
(specific name) Phistophora geniculata

HOST: Mountain ash

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - State-wide

Location -
Continues to be a problem on ornamentals

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Aesthetic

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
No mortality attributed to insect

TREND:

Past to present - Insect population has been present and light for last 10 years

Future -
Expect situation to continue at present level

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
Controls limited to ornamentals sprayed with Sevin by homeowners

COMMENTS: Good control on individual trees where treatment was made on first generation - larvae stage

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Naemacyclus Needle cast
(specific name) Naemacyclus minor

HOST: Red pine, Scotch pine

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Plantations state-wide

Location -
State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Light infection centers

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

None assigned

TREND:

Past to present - Light infection centers reported over last 10 years

Future - No change anticipated

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

Damage from N.minor has not affected quality in Christmas tree production

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) ~~Pine~~ Northern Pitch twig Moth
(specific name) Petrova albicapitana

HOST: Scotch pine, Red pine

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area -

Location - Statewide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) - Heavy damage to about 5% of trees in a 50 acre Scotch pine plantation in Ferncliff

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -

TREND:

Past to present - Few reports in last 5 years, Noticeable increase in population seen in 1979

Future - Expected to increase

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -

None

COMMENTS:

Girdling of branches where they join the main stem completely eliminated the tops of some trees.

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Oak scale
(specific name) *Kermes pubescens*

HOST: Red Oak

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - Local areas state-wide associated with ornamental trees

Location - Chittenden, Addison Rutland and Windham Counties

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Flagging noted on individual trees

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Reports indicate a general population buildup over last three years

Future - Surveys in Rutland and Windham Counties indicate an increased population 1980

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
One ornamental sprayed with malathion - good control

COMMENTS: Increase in number of reports and requests for identification in 1979

1979 I&D CONDITIONS REPORT

PEST: (common name) Pales Weevil
(specific name) Hylobius pales

HOST:
White pine, Scotch pine, Red pine

PRESENT CONDITIONS:

Area - General

Location - State-wide

Severity (specify measurements or estimates) -
Present but considered light. No complaints from Christmas tree growers

Losses (best estimates of volume and/or $) -
None

TREND:

Past to present - Scatter reports of heavy damage over last 5 years. At present there appears to be a low level

Future -
No prediction possible at this time

CONTROL PROJECTS (method, material, acres, results) -
None

COMMENTS:
Insect populations in Morrisville area in Scotch pine Christmas tree plantations decreased to low levels.